Refine Search

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
705/40	1631

Database: US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database; US Patents Full-Text Database; US OCR Full-Text Database; EPO Abstracts Database; JPO Abstracts Database; Derwent World Patents Index; IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search: Refine Search

Recall Text | Clear | Interrupt

Search History

DATE: Thursday, August 17, 2006 Printable Copy Create Case

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L25	705/40	1631	L25
L24	L22 and (unbanked or nonbanked or nonbank$)	35	L24
L23	L22 and (unbanked or nonbanked or nonbank$) near2 (customer or individual)	9	L23
L22	(electronic with funds with transfer or electronic near funds near transfer or electronic adj funds adj transfer)	3936	L22
DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L21	'5283829'.pn.	1	L21
DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L20	unbanked near2 customer	8	L20
L19	L18 and unbanked near2 customer	0	L19
L18	electronic near2 check adj deposit	27	L18
L17	electronic near2 (check adj deposit)	27	L17

L16	902.clas.	2155	L16
L15	902/36	35	L15
L14	902/21	38	L14
L13	902/18	74	L13
L12	902/8	212	L12
L11	902/6	135	L11
L10	382/175	480	L10
L9	382/140	284	L9
L8	382/139	255	L8
L7	382/138	243	L7
L6	382/137	582	L6
L5	382/136	81	L5
L4	382/135	816	L4
L3	382.clas.	55021	L3
L2	705.clas.	44009	L2
L1	705/39	1955	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

L24: Entry 25 of 35 File: USPT Apr 4, 2006

US-PAT-NO: 7024385
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 7024385 B1

TITLE: Automatic electronic funds transfer system and method

DATE-ISSUED: April 4, 2006

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Adcock; John Warwick	Hawthorn			AU
Reynolds; Rodney Alfred John	Kew			AU

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY	TYPE CODE
XCELLINK Corporation	Hong Kong			CN	03

APPL-NO: 09/254148 [PALM]
DATE FILED: August 27, 1997

FOREIGN-APPL-PRIORITY-DATA:

COUNTRY	APPL-NO	APPL-DATE
AU	PO2011	August 29, 1996

PCT-DATA:

APPL-NO	DATE-FILED	PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	371-DATE
PCT/AU97/00548	August 27, 1997	WO98/09260	Mar 5, 1998	Jun 11, 1999

INT-CL-ISSUED:

TYPE	IPC	DATE	IPC-OLD
IPCP	G06F17/60	20060101	G06F017/60

INT-CL-CURRENT:

TYPE	IPC	DATE
CIPP	G06 Q 40/00	20060101

US-CL-ISSUED: 705/37; 705/38, 705/39
US-CL-CURRENT: 705/37; 705/38, 705/39

FIELD-OF-CLASSIFICATION-SEARCH: 380/25, 705/40, 705/41, 705/39, 705/26, 705/35, 705/42, 705/38, 705/37, 705/24
See application file for complete search history.

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

Search Selected | Search ALL | Clear

	PAT-NO	ISSUE-DATE	PATENTEE-NAME	US-CL
☐	4302810	November 1981	Bouricius et al.	
☐	4562340	December 1985	Tateisi et al.	
☐	4678895	July 1987	Tateisi et al.	
☐	4858121	August 1989	Barber et al.	
☐	4877947	October 1989	Mori	
☐	4926325	May 1990	Benton et al.	
☐	5168446	December 1992	Wiseman	364/408
☐	5485520	January 1996	Chaum et al.	705/74
☐	5526409	June 1996	Conrow et al.	
☐	5724424	March 1998	Gifford	380/24
☐	5757917	May 1998	Rose	380/25
☐	5825881	October 1998	Colvin, Sr.	705/78
☐	5956391	September 1999	Melen et al.	379/114
☐	6260024	July 2001	Shkedy	705/37
☐	6408284	June 2002	Hilt	705/40

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FOREIGN-PAT-NO	PUBN-DATE	COUNTRY	CLASS
2 188 180	September 1987	EP	
527 639	February 1993	EP	
WO95/04328	February 1995	WO	
WO95/20195	July 1995	WO	
WO96/04618	February 1996	WO	

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Gabriel, Frederick; "Electronic payment firm banks on unbanked clients", Crains New York Business, p12. Mar. 1996. cited by examiner

ART-UNIT: 3624

PRIMARY-EXAMINER: Patel; Jagdish N

ATTY-AGENT-FIRM: Barnes & Thornburg LLP

ABSTRACT:

A method and system for automatically conducting a business transaction between a user and a trader, including the functions of ordering, financial transaction, delivery initiation and data management. A trader terminal (170) includes billing information (200) representative of the trader and a user terminal (100) or user card (800) is used to receive and process the billing information (200) over a local communications link (300). The user terminal (100) or user card (800) includes user information representative of the user. The user information and billing information is transmitted by the user terminal (100) to a service provider (500) over a communications network (400) whereupon the service provider (500) automatically transfers funds of the user, which may be reserved funds, to the trader upon entry of a PIN by the user on the user terminal (100). Delivery destination information and information identifying the goods and/or services purchased by the user may be transmitted to the service provider (500) and to an electronic warehouse (900).

58 Claims, 4 Drawing figures

Previous Doc Next Doc Go to Doc#

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L24: Entry 31 of 35 File: USPT Oct 16, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6304860
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6304860 B1

TITLE: Automated debt payment system and method using ATM network

DATE-ISSUED: October 16, 2001

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Martin, Jr.; Joseph B.	Falls Church	VA	22043	
Hinkle; D. Allen	Reston	VA	20194	

APPL-NO: 08/943284 [PALM]
DATE FILED: October 3, 1997

INT-CL-ISSUED: [07] G06 F 17/60

US-CL-ISSUED: 705/43; 705/40
US-CL-CURRENT: 705/43; 705/40

FIELD-OF-CLASSIFICATION-SEARCH: 705/40, 705/43, 379/91.01
See application file for complete search history.

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

Search Selected Search ALL Clear

	PAT-NO	ISSUE-DATE	PATENTEE-NAME	US-CL
☐	4625276	November 1986	Benton et al.	
☐	4689478	August 1987	Hale et al.	
☐	4694397	September 1987	Grant et al.	
☐	4823264	April 1989	Deming	
☐	4947028	August 1990	Gorog	
☐	5008927	April 1991	Weiss et al.	
☐	5025373	June 1991	Keyser, Jr. et al.	
☐	5050207	September 1991	Hitchcock	
☐	5135212	August 1992	Utsumi et al.	
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☐	5146066	September 1992	Brun et al.
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☐	5191193	March 1993	Le Roux
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☐	5594225	January 1997	Botuin	
☐	5594226	January 1997	Steger	
☐	5600114	February 1997	Dunlap et al.	
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☐	5649117	July 1997	Landry	705/40
☐	5652786	July 1997	Rogers	379/91.01
☐	5699528	December 1997	Hogan	705/40
☐	5787403	July 1998	Randle	705/43

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ART-UNIT: 271

PRIMARY-EXAMINER: Voeltz; Emanuel Todd

ASSISTANT-EXAMINER: Kalinowski; Alexander

ATTY-AGENT-FIRM: Kaufman; Marc S. Nixon Peabody LLP Studebaker.; Donald R.

ABSTRACT:

An electronic funds transfer methodology for providing access to a plurality of non-bank loan payment processors (loan servicers) through established ATM (automated teller machine) networks, thereby creating a payment system designed to allow a consumer to initiate an electronic transfer of funds from a primary bank transaction account (e.g., checking account, savings account) to a loan servicer to satisfy an outstanding consumer debt or payment obligation. Automated payment of consumer debt obligations through use of an ATM network is facilitated by a processor and associated software, which are employed to combine specific consumer loan payment data with specific depository transaction account information through an electronic ATM network for the purpose of affecting a more efficient loan payment/servicing process. Information relevant to the loan payment is electronically communicated from the loan servicer through software designed to access the servicer's loan database, extract specific fields from designated records, and communicate this information to a third party central computer. The third party central computer reformats the data as necessary, aggregates this information with any similar information received from other loan or debt servicers, and transmits the aggregated information to one or more ATM transaction processors.

9 Claims, 7 Drawing figures

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L24: Entry 31 of 35 File: USPT Oct 16, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6304860 B1
TITLE: Automated debt payment system and method using ATM network

Abstract Text (1):
An electronic funds transfer methodology for providing access to a plurality of non-bank loan payment processors (loan servicers) through established ATM (automated teller machine) networks, thereby creating a payment system designed to allow a consumer to initiate an electronic transfer of funds from a primary bank transaction account (e.g., checking account, savings account) to a loan servicer to satisfy an outstanding consumer debt or payment obligation. Automated payment of consumer debt obligations through use of an ATM network is facilitated by a processor and associated software, which are employed to combine specific consumer loan payment data with specific depository transaction account information through an electronic ATM network for the purpose of affecting a more efficient loan payment/servicing process. Information relevant to the loan payment is electronically communicated from the loan servicer through software designed to access the servicer's loan database, extract specific fields from designated records, and communicate this information to a third party central computer. The third party central computer reformats the data as necessary, aggregates this information with any similar information received from other loan or debt servicers, and transmits the aggregated information to one or more ATM transaction processors.

Brief Summary Text (2):
Numerous processes and devices exist for facilitating electronic payments. Today, virtually all domestic banking institutions offer customers the ability to conduct a limited number of electronic transactions either from an automated teller machine (ATM) located on-site at the institution, or from a remote ATM serving the institution. The remote services are made possible in part through the development of communications systems that provide for the interconnection of many clearing house or regional, national, or international electronic funds transfer (EFT) networks. These networks are specialized digital packet networks that communicate with various ATM transaction processors and service providers using standard message protocols developed by ANSI and others. A more-or-less standard, generic ATM interface has developed in the banking industry, making it relatively easy for a consumer to use any ATM on any ATM network once he has learned how to interact with this more-or-less standard interface. Of course, ATMs produced by different manufacturers may differ in key placement, number of keys, key legends, screen size, etc. However, there has been a trend toward standardization of these features so as to minimize user discomfort with using a "foreign bank" ATM.

Brief Summary Text (7):
Most ATMs, however, do not currently permit customers to pay bills, make debt payments or conduct other complex financial transactions, but instead typically limit the user to withdrawals, account inquiries, account transfers, and, if the ATM the user accesses is that of his own bank, deposits. There are some circumstances where ATMs have been used to conduct transactions, such as bill payment transactions, in addition to those described above. However, in the case of bill payment transactions, the consumer is usually limited to making bill payments only to certain entities specified in advance by the bank, and is required to

complete a somewhat onerous registration process for establishing ATM-based bill payment authority or privileges. Other ATM terminals have been modified to accept almost any bill payment from consumers. In such instances, the ATM functions more like a mail box: the consumer initiates a bill payment, keys in the amount to be paid, and places the payment coupon and the payment amount, either as cash or a check, into an envelope and "deposits" the bill payment into the ATM. In both of the scenarios described above, the bank assumes the role of a payment processor, separating and forwarding consumer bill payments by vendor. Neither payment methodology involves an electronic funds transfer, and neither the bank nor the vendor realizes any noticeable improvement in processing efficiency.

Brief Summary Text (30):
These and other objects are achieved by the present invention, which provides an automated debt payment system and method for providing access to a plurality of non-bank loan payment processors (loan servicers) through established ATM networks, thereby creating a payment system designed to allow a consumer to initiate an electronic transfer of funds from a primary bank transaction account (e.g., checking account, savings account) to a loan servicer to satisfy an outstanding consumer debt or payment obligation. The present invention provides a system and method to facilitate automated payment of consumer debt obligations through the use of an ATM network, wherein a transactions processor and proprietary software are employed to combine specific consumer loan payment data with specific depository transaction account information for the purpose of effecting a more efficient loan payment/servicing process. Information relevant to the loan payment is electronically communicated from the loan servicer through software designed to interact with the servicer's loan database, extract specific fields from designated records, and communicate this information to a third party loan payment facilitator's central computer. The third party loan payment facilitator's central computer reformats the data as necessary, appends this information with any similar information received from other loan or debt servicers, and transmits the appended information to one or more ATM transaction processors.

Brief Summary Text (32):
In accordance with the present invention, an ATM banking institution modifies existing ATM screens to allow for loan payment, but is otherwise not involved in the process of allowing the consumer to access the loan payment process nor in restricting the institutions whose obligations would be paid through the ATM network. In addition, the present invention fully incorporates electronic funds transfers through EFT and ACH networks, thus offering loan servicers and payment processors opportunities for significant improvements in processing efficiency.

Brief Summary Text (34):
In accordance with this feature of the present invention, the complexities of segregating consumer payments into separate depository (i.e., custodial) accounts is reduced. Upon consumer initiation of a debt payment via an ATM terminal, the ATM transactions processor will retrieve the consumer's debt payment data. This data will include such information as the total dollar amount of the payment due, the identity of the payee, the payee's ACH routing number, and the appropriate account number of the bank account to which the consumer's payment is to be deposited (i.e., electronically transferred). For transactions such as mortgage payments, the payment data retrieved by the ATM transactions processor will further include the subtotal amounts of the consumer's payment representing the principal and interest portion, the real estate tax portion, the insurance portion, etc., as well as the separate depository account numbers into which those subtotal amounts are to be electronically transferred. From the consumer's perspective, his transaction account will be debited for a single dollar amount. However, during the actual electronic transfer of funds from the consumer's account to the payee, that single debit amount will be further divided and routed to separate depository accounts by the issuance of multiple ACH credits.

Other Reference Publication (36):
Memorandum: Electronic Funds Transfer & Mortgages, To: Sean Kidder, From: Otto Schulz, Fannie May-Washington, D.C., Nov. 5, 1991.

Other Reference Publication (41):
Electronic Funds Transfer: Challenges For The Computer Age, Elinor Harris Solomon, The Bankers Magazine, Jan./Feb. 1993, pp. 69-77.

Other Reference Publication (55):
Automating In-Person Payments with Electronic Funds Transfer, Electrical World, Apr. 1989, pp. 39-40.

Other Reference Publication (62):
Banks Finally Awakenng to Threat Nonbanks Pose . . . , Dow Jones News/Retrieval, American Banker, Mar. 6, 1996, pp. 1-4.

Other Reference Publication (67):
N.J. Company Offering the `Unbanked` Access To . . . , Dow Jones News/Retrieval, American Banker, Feb. 13, 1996, pp. 1-3.

CLAIMS:

8. A method of electronically making a payment on one consumer debt obligation of a consumer using an ATM network comprising the steps of communicating data relating to said one consumer debt obligation from a debt servicer responsible for the consumer debt obligation to a third party payment facilitator, receiving input from said consumer directing a payment to be made on the consumer debt obligation in accordance with said data, dividing the payment into at least a first portion and a second portion prior to transferring funds from a consumer account associated with the consumer to an account at a banking institution associated with said debt servicer, and generating at least two electronic credits processed by said ATM network corresponding to said first portion and said second portion to transfer funds from said consumer account to at least two different accounts at said banking institution associated with said debt servicer.

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L24: Entry 33 of 35 File: USPT Jul 22, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5650604
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5650604 A

TITLE: System and method for electronic transfer of funds using an automated teller machine to dispense the transferred funds

DATE-ISSUED: July 22, 1997

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
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APPL-NO: 08/392423 [PALM]
DATE FILED: February 22, 1995

INT-CL-ISSUED: [06] G06 F 17/60

US-CL-ISSUED: 235/379; 902/8, 902/12, 902/13
US-CL-CURRENT: 235/379; 902/12, 902/13, 902/8

FIELD-OF-CLASSIFICATION-SEARCH: 235/379, 902/8, 902/10, 902/12, 902/13, 902/14, 364/408
See application file for complete search history.

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

Search Selected Search ALL Clear

	PAT-NO	ISSUE-DATE	PATENTEE-NAME	US-CL
☐	4408203	October 1983	Campbell	340/825.34
☐	4423316	December 1983	Sano et al.	235/379
☐	4988849	January 1991	Sasaki	235/379
☐	5122950	June 1992	Benton	364/408
☐	5265008	November 1993	Benton	364/408

☐	5283829	February 1994	Anderson	380/24
☐	5326960	July 1994	Tannenbaum	235/379
☐	5343529	August 1994	Goldfine et al.	380/23
☐	5350906	September 1994	Brody	235/379
☐	5371797	December 1994	Bocinsky	380/24
☐	5455407	October 1995	Rosen	235/380
☐	5457305	October 1995	Akel	235/379
☐	5461217	October 1995	Claus	235/380
☐	5465206	November 1995	Hilt	364/406

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

FOREIGN-PAT-NO	PUBN-DATE	COUNTRY	CLASS
PCT/US84/01256	August 1984	WO	

ART-UNIT: 254

PRIMARY-EXAMINER: Hajec; Donald T.

ASSISTANT-EXAMINER: Frech; Karl

ATTY-AGENT-FIRM: Greibenow; L. Joy

ABSTRACT:

A system and method for fully automated electronic transfer of cash or cash equivalent between a sender and a recipient is shown, including an initiating terminal for receiving a designation of an amount of money to be electronically transferred, an account from which it is to be transferred, and a security code from the sender, a central terminal for storing the amount and the security code in a file in the central terminal, and a dispensing terminal for receiving from the recipient an entry corresponding to the designated amount of money to be transferred and the security code, for providing the entered amount of money and security code to the central terminal for comparison with the information stored in the central terminal's file, and for dispensing to the recipient funds equivalent to the designated amount of money without requiring the recipient to have a card to activate the dispensing terminal.

60 Claims, 4 Drawing figures

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L24: Entry 33 of 35 File: USPT Jul 22, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5650604 A
TITLE: System and method for electronic transfer of funds using an automated teller machine to dispense the transferred funds

Abstract Text (1):
A system and method for fully automated electronic transfer of cash or cash equivalent between a sender and a recipient is shown, including an initiating terminal for receiving a designation of an amount of money to be electronically transferred, an account from which it is to be transferred, and a security code from the sender, a central terminal for storing the amount and the security code in a file in the central terminal, and a dispensing terminal for receiving from the recipient an entry corresponding to the designated amount of money to be transferred and the security code, for providing the entered amount of money and security code to the central terminal for comparison with the information stored in the central terminal's file, and for dispensing to the recipient funds equivalent to the designated amount of money without requiring the recipient to have a card to activate the dispensing terminal.

Brief Summary Text (3):
The present invention relates generally to electronic transfer of funds, and more particularly to a system and method for electronic transfer of funds between a sender and a recipient using an automated teller machine to dispense the funds transferred to the recipient.

Brief Summary Text (12):
In view of the above problems associated with the related art, it is an object of the present invention to provide a system and method for electronic funds transfer whereby the recipient does not need to have a bank account to receive the transferred funds.

Brief Summary Text (13):
It is another object of the present invention to provide a system and method for electronic funds transfer whereby the sender and the recipient do not need to share the same, or any financial affiliations.

Brief Summary Text (14):
It is a further object of the present invention to provide a system and method for electronic funds transfer whereby the money is not deposited into a recipient's bank account, but the cash, or cash equivalent, is issued directly to the designated recipient.

Brief Summary Text (15):
It is a further object of the present invention to provide a system and method for electronic funds transfer whereby cash, cash equivalent or other desired dispensed document (e.g., tickets, stamps, etc.) is issued directly to the designated recipient.

Brief Summary Text (16):
It is a further object of the present invention to provide a system and method for electronic funds transfer whereby the system employs an automated teller machine

(hereinafter referred to as an "ATM") to dispense funds.

Brief Summary Text (17):
It is still a further object of the present invention to provide a system and method for electronic funds transfer wherein the recipient does not need to have a financial card to activate the ATM or receive funds.

Brief Summary Text (18):
The present invention achieves these objects by providing a system and method for electronic transfer of funds between a sender and a recipient, including an initiating terminal for receiving a designation of an amount of money to be electronically transferred, preferably an account from which it is to be transferred, and a security code from the sender preferably encrypted by the initiating terminal, a central terminal for storing the amount and the encrypted security code in a file in the central terminal, and a dispensing terminal for receiving from the recipient an entry corresponding to the designated amount of money to be transferred and the security code, preferably for encrypting the security code, for providing the entered amount of money and encrypted security code to the central terminal for comparison with the information stored in the central terminal's file, and for dispensing to the recipient funds equivalent to the designated amount of money without requiring the recipient to have a card to activate the dispensing terminal.

Brief Summary Text (19):
The system and method of the present invention provides a completely electronic funds transfer mechanism, thereby eliminating the third party sales agent(s) in the transfer process. By eliminating the agent(s), the fixed costs of operating the system is decreased while the privacy and dignity of the sender/recipient relationship is restored. Additional benefits achieved with the present invention include allowing individuals to transfer money, at the customer's convenience twenty-four (24) hours a day, seven (7) days a week. The costs to send money is reduced. The present invention is appealing to those recipients who either are unbanked (no financial institution affiliation or accounts) or have a different financial institution affiliation than the sender. Additionally, the consumer realizes convenience in originating a money transfer from home or a nearby ATM.

Detailed Description Text (4):
Regardless of the input terminal selected (telephone, personal computer, ATM, etc.), the initiator uses a card to make funds available from a financial account corresponding to the card. Such card could be a credit card, debit card, smart card or stored value card. It should be understood that the sender may still present cash to an agent, if desired. Such a sender may be without any financial institution affiliation (hereinafter referred to sometimes as "unbanked"), such as a student away at school, or a seasonal worker. In this scenario, the agent would in turn interact with the system of the present invention as if the agent were the "sender". Even with this approach the recipient does not require a card to activate the selected ATM or any financial institution affiliation whatsoever to receive the designated funds.

Detailed Description Text (6):
The recipient, after obtaining from the sender the appropriate security information, preferably: 1) the sender's phone number, 2) the amount of money transferred and, 3) the system-generated PIN issued to the sender by the initiating terminal, then goes to an ATM which has electronic funds transfer capability as described herein. According to the preferred embodiment of the present invention, and further discussed below, such ATM has been programmed to accept input from a user without the user needing to use a card of any type. As a result, the recipient interacts with the ATM, without using a card, to activate the appropriate menus. The recipient inputs the information as requested by the ATM screens and the cash is dispensed to the intended recipient.

Detailed Description Text (11):
The sender selects from the screen or menu, depending upon the medium employed, the appropriate option to interact with the system of the present invention. When the sender begins interacting with system 100 via initiating terminal 110, he is preferably told promptly about any convenience fee to be assessed to perform the desired transaction. Initiating terminal 110 preferably requests certain information from the sender, such as what amount of principal is to be transferred, and a security code to be associated with the transaction. Such security code is preferably a phone number, including the area code, but may also be another unique number such as a social security number or fanciful choice of the sender. Initiating terminal 110 preferably encrypts the security code input by the sender. The amount of principal and the encrypted security code are preferaby a part of a key used by system 100 of the present invention to create the system-generated access PIN. By encrypting the sender's security code, and using it in the algorithm to create the system-generated PIN, the transaction is secure. For this reason, anyone watching the transaction will not know the sender's security code as it will be passed and stored in its encrypted state, rather than in the clear. Then the sender selects the option offering electronic funds transfer according to the present invention, the network identifier field in the message is prefilled with at least a unique transaction and network code so that initiating terminal 110 will route the transaction to pseudo-terminal 140, before it tries to match the transaction on another network. While various implementations will occur to those skilled in the art, pseudo-terminal 140 preferably includes switch 145, authorization unit 150 and suspended journal files 170 running on a Tandem-based platform, a SUN 2000 workstation for relational database 175 and MIS journal files 160, and ESA9000 IBM mainframe for off-line (batch) processing and financial records maintenance.

Detailed Description Text (23):
The recipient, the person who is actually receiving those funds deemed "outstanding" in suspended journal files 170, does not need to have any financial institution affiliation whatsoever. For this reason, according to the preferred embodiment of the present invention, dispensing terminal 180 does not require a card to initiate the dispensing half of the overall electronic funds transfer transaction. Dispensing terminal 180 of the transaction is the particular dispensing mechanism, (preferably an ATM) which the recipient uses to obtain the funds which have been made available by the sender. It should be observed that initiating terminal 110 may also be dispensing terminal 180 for the same or a different transaction.

CLAIMS:

1. A system for automated electronic transfer of funds between a sender and a recipient, comprising:

an initiating terminal for receiving a designation of an amount of funds to be electronically transferred from said sender, and providing a unique personal identification number to said sender;

a central terminal for providing to said initiating terminal said unique personal identification number for each electronic transfer of funds transaction, and storing said amount of money to be transferred and said unique personal identification number in a file therein; and

a dispensing terminal for receiving an entry corresponding to each of said designated amount of money and said unique personal identification number, for providing said entry corresponding to each of said designated amount of money and said unique personal identification number to said central terminal for comparison with said file, for receiving confirmation of positive match between said entry and

said file, and for dispensing funds corresponding to said designated amount of money directly to said recipient without requiring said recipient to have a card to activate said dispensing terminal.

2. The system for automated electronic transfer of funds of claim 1, wherein said initiating terminal is an automated teller machine (ATM).

3. The system for automated electronic transfer of funds of claim 1, wherein said initiating terminal is a personal computer with a graphical user interface.

4. The system for automated electronic transfer of funds of claim 1, wherein said initiating terminal is a touch-tone telephone with a voice response unit.

5. The system for automated electronic transfer of funds of claim 4, wherein said touch-tone telephone is a screen phone.

6. The system for automated electronic transfer of funds of claim 1, wherein said central terminal further comprises a number generator for generating said unique personal identification number.

7. The system for automated electronic transfer of funds of claim 1, wherein said dispensing terminal is an automated teller machine (ATM).

8. The system for automated electronic transfer of funds of claim 1, wherein said initiating terminal encrypts said security code before providing said encrypted security code to said central terminal.

9. The system for automated electronic transfer of funds of claim 1, wherein said dispensing terminal encrypts said security code before providing said encrypted security code to said central terminal.

10. The system for automated electronic transfer of funds of claim 1, wherein said designation of an amount of money is the provision of actual legal tender.

11. The system for automated electronic transfer of funds of claim 1, wherein said initiating terminal also includes a financial card reader.

12. The system for automated, electronic transfer of funds of claim 11, wherein said financial card is a credit card.

13. The system for automated electronic transfer of funds of claim 11, wherein said financial card is a debit card.

14. The system for automated electronic transfer of funds of claim 11, wherein said financial card is a smart card.

15. The system for automated electronic transfer of funds of claim 14, wherein said smart card is a stored value card.

16. The system for automated electronic transfer of funds of claim 1, wherein said initiating terminal further comprises a cash acceptance mechanism.

17. A method for fully automated electronic transfer of funds between a sender and a recipient, comprising the steps of:

receiving at an initiating terminal a designation of an amount of money to be electronically transferred from said sender;

providing, by a central terminal, a unique personal identification number to said initiating terminal;

providing, by said initiating terminal, said unique personal identification number to said sender;

storing said amount of money to be transferred and said unique personal identification number at said central terminal;

receiving at a dispensing terminal an entry corresponding to each of said designated amount of money and said unique personal identification number;

providing by said dispensing terminal said entry corresponding to each of said designated amount of money and said unique personal identification number to said central terminal for confirmational comparison; and

dispensing by said dispensing terminal of funds corresponding to said designated amount of money directly to said recipient without requiring said recipient to have a card to activate said dispensing terminal.

18. The method for fully automated electronic transfer of funds of claim 17, wherein said dispensing terminal is an automated teller machine (ATM).

19. The method for fully automated electronic transfer of funds of claim 17, wherein said step of receiving at an initiating terminal further comprises the step of receiving financial card information from said sender.

20. The method for fully automated electronic transfer of funds of claim 19, wherein said financial card is a debit card.

21. The method for fully automated electronic transfer of funds of claim 19, wherein said financial card is a credit card.

22. The method for fully automated electronic transfer of funds of claim 19, wherein said financial card is a smart card.

23. The method for fully automated electronic transfer of funds of claim 22, wherein said smart card is a stored value card.

24. The method for fully automated electronic transfer of funds of claim 17, wherein said step of receiving at an initiating terminal further comprises a step of encrypting said security code.

25. The method for fully automated electronic transfer of funds of claim 17, wherein said step of receiving at a dispensing terminal further comprises a step of encrypting said security code.

26. The method for fully automated electronic transfer of funds of claim 17, wherein said step of receiving at an initiating terminal further comprises a step of receiving actual currency from said sender.

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L24: Entry 34 of 35 File: JPAB Aug 7, 1998

PUB-NO: JP410207960A
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 10207960 A
TITLE: METHOD FOR NONBANK ELECTRONIC SETTLEMENT

PUBN-DATE: August 7, 1998

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:
NAME COUNTRY
MORIMURA, ICHIRO

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:
NAME COUNTRY
MORIMURA ICHIRO

APPL-NO: JP09048373
APPL-DATE: January 27, 1997

INT-CL (IPC): G06 F 17/60; G06 F 19/00; G07 D 9/00

ABSTRACT:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To enable each of banking organs in various conditions to join in an electronic settlement system by only cooperating with a non-bank enterprise in status quo by making the non-bank enterprise accommodate depositors of cooperated banking organs such as city banks, local banks, credit unions, and postal savings as members and accommodate their various offices as affiliated stores.

SOLUTION: First, a member 2 uses an ATM, a bank cash card 6, and a password number to preliminarily transfer an arbitrary amount of money from the fund in his deposit account 5 of his bank 1 to his member account 7 in a non-bank enterprise 3 and applies it electronic settlement. With respect to the price to be paid to an affiliated store by the member 2, demand data, a member's card 9, the password number, and other required items are inputted to a simple transfer device 8 and are transmitted to a transfer processing center 10 of the non-bank enterprise 3 through a communication line. This center immediately collates this reception data with the balance in the member account 5; and if settlement is possible, the amount of money demanded is immediately transferred from the member account 7 to an affiliated store account 11 to terminate the electronic settlement. Required items are printed out by the simple transfer device 8.

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L5: Entry 21 of 40 File: USPT May 23, 2006

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 7051001 B1
TITLE: System and method for merchant function assumption of internet checking and savings account transactions

Brief Summary Text (19):
In an electronic check aspect for an embodiment of the present invention, the customer at the customer's processor makes a purchase on the merchant's Internet website hosted, for example, by the service provider's server and uses software on the customer's processor to prepare and send an electronic check for the purchase price over the Internet to the service provider's server for the merchant. The service provider's server receives the electronic check for the merchant and automatically reformats the electronic check to a format which can be understood at the merchant's on-line terminal. The service provider's server automatically endorses the electronic check for the merchant, automatically prepares a deposit for presentation of the endorsed check to the merchant's bank's server, and automatically sends the deposit and endorsed electronic check over the Internet to the merchant's bank's server. The merchant's bank's server receives the endorsed electronic check, automatically creates an ACH debit to the customer's bank's server for the customer's account, automatically posts the credit to the merchant's account, and automatically makes the details of the credit known to the merchant.

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L5: Entry 28 of 40 File: USPT Sep 4, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6286046 B1
TITLE: Method of recording and measuring e-business sessions on the world wide web

Detailed Description Text (7):
The primary function of the monitor 40 is to record a set of URLs (sometimes referred to as a "request list") that issue from the Web browser during an interactive sample session between the user of the client machine and the server application. In a typical interactive session, there may be 15-20 URLs (although this number is merely representative) generated from the client machine and passed to the e-business application or to other applications associated therewith. Thus, for example, consider a typical Internet banking transaction. In a given session, a user may logon, ask for an account balance, write an electronic check, deposit funds, and then logoff. One or more of these tasks may require a connection from the client to the e-business server application (or to some third party application associated therewith). Moreover, a particular URL may be quite complex given that the user may be required (in connection with the request) to enter various fields of information (typically through a CGI scripting process or the like).

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L5: Entry 30 of 40 File: USPT Apr 24, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6223169 B1
TITLE: Electronic transaction processing system with escrow card

Detailed Description Text (49):
A deposit with an electronic check is similar to the one with digital cash mentioned above.

L5: Entry 34 of 40 File: USPT May 11, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5903878 A
TITLE: Method and apparatus for electronic commerce

Detailed Description Text (13):
FIGS. 9 and 10 illustrate another example of the proposed method and apparatus to enable validated banking transactions between an account holder or client 50 and any third party payee 55. This time a validation is performed between the client 50 and a client bank 250 in the banking system 60 to guarantee that a valid client 50 requested a payment transaction. Initially, a client 50 initiates a payment transaction to the payee 55 at step 255 in the form of, for example, an electronic check. The electronic check includes a UTID and associated electronic check information such as amount, account number, etc. In response to the electronic check, the payee 55 requests payment of the electronic check from the banking system 60 or deposits the electronic check into payee bank 260 at step 265. Upon receipt of the request or deposit, the payee bank 260 in conjunction with the client bank 250 in the banking system 60 determines the validity of the electronic check including bank number, fund availability, account number, etc. at step 270 and identifies the associated client or account holder 50 that initiated the transaction.

Detailed Description Text (15):
Generally, the payee 55 deposits the electronic check in his/her account at payee bank 260 within the banking system 60. The payee bank 260 confirms the client's identity, account number and relevant information. The payee bank 260 next sends the electronic check for the payment to the client bank 250 of the client 50 via check clearing house (CCH) 299. Check clearing house 299 debits client's bank account and credits payee's bank account subject to client's bank validation of checks received from the payee 55. When the client's bank 250 receives an electronic check from the Check Clearing House 299 it validates the check (authenticates the check with the client 50 signature and available funds in the client's account). If the client's bank 250 does not validate the check, it rejects the check for the payment, and the check clearing house 299 reverses the transaction and notifies the payee bank 260. The payee's bank 260 then notifies the payee 55 that the check is "bounced" or returned back for insufficient amount or whatever else is the cause. All these processing steps may be performed in electronic transactions.

L5: Entry 36 of 40 File: USPT Oct 14, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5677955 A
TITLE: Electronic funds transfer instruments

Drawing Description Text (7):
FIG. 6 is a format of an electronic check and deposit endorsement instrument.

Detailed Description Text (32):
The endorsed check is then forwarded to the payee's bank to be deposited or cashed, with the proceeds to be deposited to the payee's account. Payments or deposits consisting of electronic checks are gathered by banks via e-mail or other protocols and cleared through standard banking channels, such as bilateral agreement, ACH or ECP, automatically following the bank routing code 146.

Detailed Description Text (41):
The electronic checkbook contains a register 222 that functions like a conventional checkbook register, but without account balances. When an electronic check is created, the electronic check number, date, amount, payee, signature and hash are recorded in a check log 224. For each deposit made into the electronic check account endorsed by the electronic checkbook, the deposit number, date and amount are stored in an endorsement log 226. If the electronic checkbook has the capability, there may also be entries for bank fees and interest earned on the account. Integrating the electronic checkbook with other software applications would allow the electronic check account to be automatically balanced. Since the register may only have a limited memory space, the oldest transactional items are removed automatically when the memory has been exhausted.

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L5: Entry 40 of 40 File: DWPI Oct 30, 2003

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2003-875618
DERWENT-WEEK: 200641

TITLE: Electronic check depositing system for handling financial transactions, has sorter transit system for sending image of a check deposited by customer to bank, and accounting system for providing bank credit for deposited check

INVENTOR: GAFRON, R M; JONES, J E ; JONES, P A ; JONES, W J ; MENNIE, D U

PATENT-ASSIGNEE: CUMMINS ALLISON CORP (CUMMN)

PRIORITY-DATA: 2003US-0393867 (March 20, 2003), 1997US-043516P (April 14, 1997), 1997US-053606P (July 22, 1997), 1998US-0059813 (April 14, 1998)

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PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
US 20030202690 A1	October 30, 2003		146	G06K009/00

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
US20030202690A1	April 14, 1997	1997US-043516P	Provisional
US20030202690A1	July 22, 1997	1997US-053606P	Provisional
US20030202690A1	April 14, 1998	1998US-0059813	Div ex
US20030202690A1	March 20, 2003	2003US-0393867	

INT-CL (IPC): G06 K 9/00

RELATED-ACC-NO: 1991-252843;1993-386780 ;1995-328410 ;1996-209484 ;1997-012260 ;1997-425229 ;1998-009127 ;1998-032862 ;1998-322947 ;1998-446620 ;1998-447446 ;1998-531529 ;1998-568951 ;1998-610605 ;1999-370185 ;1999-562239 ;1999-610646 ;2001-396378 ;2001-502194 ;2002-147066 ;2002-380894 ;2003-330686 ;2003-646390 ;2003-670726 ;2003-670727 ;2005-475353 ;2005-552912 ;2005-700685 ;2005-755798 ;2005-766377 ;2006-045458 ;2006-400462

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: US20030202690A
BASIC-ABSTRAC T:

NOVELTY - The system has a scanner e.g. large multi-pocket scanner (62), for scrutinizing and for generating an image of a document e.g. check (50), being deposited by a bank customer, and a sorter on-us and transit system (60) for sending the image to the bank in order to carry out settlement processes. The system also has an accounting system at the bank to provide the customer with

immediate bank credit for the deposited check.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(a) a method of updating financial accounts in response to a deposit transaction initiated by a customer

(b) a system for updating financial accounts in response to a deposit transaction initiated by a customer.

USE - Used for handling financial transactions e.g. processing of check being deposited by a customer in an automatic teller machine (ATM) center.

ADVANTAGE - The transmission of document images to the bank for processing reduces the manual work in handling physical documents and hence saves time

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a block diagram of a remote capture unit

Document 50

Storage device 52

Power encode unit 58

Sorter on-us and transit system 60

Scanner 62

Balance unit 64

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: US20030202690A
EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.1F/69

DERWENT-CLASS: T01 T05
EPI-CODES: T01-C06; T01-N01A1; T01-N01D1A; T05-J; T05-L02;

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L24: Entry 25 of 35 File: USPT Apr 4, 2006

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 7024385 B1
TITLE: Automatic electronic funds transfer system and method

Brief Summary Text (4):
Electronic Funds Transfer at Point of Sale (EFTPOS) technology is well-known where, in order to process a transaction, a user's card is read by a terminal so that funds are transferred from an account of the user to the particular trader. Smart cards are also well-known in which the card has a built in microprocessor storing a credit limit or funds of a certain value for a user, the balance of which can be remotely debited or replenished.

Brief Summary Text (5):
Other technologies such as electronic charging and billing, electronic ordering in direct sales, and electronic warehousing are also well-known. The integration of these with electronic funds transfer (EFT) has been inhibited by the absence of a uniform approach to the data that controls the functions, and the absence of convenient methods for coupling traders to users automatically.

Brief Summary Text (11):
The present invention provides for a system that automatically transfers funds from a user's account to a trader's account that requires minimum data entry and may be performed remotely. Furthermore, the automatic transfer of such funds is part of an overall system that communicates and automatically manages all the information needed for a complete business transaction cycle. The cycle includes the initiation of a business transaction by a user, transfer of funds from a user's account to a trader's account, management of electronic warehousing, initiation of the delivery of the goods and/or services purchased by the user, and other activities that can be achieved automatically once the information is available in electronic form. An alternative to transferring funds within the initiation of the business transaction is to reserve funds for transfer from the user to the trader on a timed basis, or in installments or upon acceptance of delivery of the goods and/or services by the user.

Brief Summary Text (21):
On completion of the transfer of funds from the user to the trader, information identifying the goods and/or services of the trader purchased by the user and said delivery point information may be automatically transferred to an electronic warehouse, or the like, to allocate the goods and/or services. Alternatively, the reserve funds of said user may be transferred to said trader upon acceptance by said user of delivery of said goods and/or services.

Description Paragraph (39):
In the case of the STU, various codes associated with each trader may be pre-programmed into the STU. A user terminal 100, akin to a remote control unit, has a detector 190 for sensing and receiving the trader billing information. When a user wishes to purchase goods or services advertised at step 310, the user terminal 100 is directed to sense the information from the trader over a local link 300 at step 312 and the trader billing information is stored in the user terminal 100, where user information is also stored. The cost of the product is displayed on terminal 100 or on the user's television screen at step 314. The user may use the user

terminal 100 to order goods and/or services from the trader and confirm such order by entering a code or PIN on the user terminal 100, this code or PIN not being the PIN associated with authorising the transfer of funds from the user account to the trader account. Funds may then be transferred at a later time. At step 316, the information relating to trader billing and to the user is processed and then at step 318 transmitted through an interface 210 on the terminal 100, over link 400 to a service provider 500. Alternatively, a user card 800 may store and process the trader information and user information, have it read by card reader 150 and subsequently automatically transmitted to the service provider. At step 320, the service provider 500 retrieves the trader account details 700 and user account details 600. At step 324 the service provider 500 verifies that the user account has enough funds to cover the transaction, then at step 326 the transaction details are displayed for the user to authorise the transaction by entry of a PIN at step 328. The funds are then transferred or alternatively reserved for transfer from the user to the trader upon acceptance of delivery of the goods and/or services by the user, and delivery destination information can be transmitted, e.g. home, workplace, at step 322 to the service provider and subsequently transmitted to electronic warehouse 900 over link 750 together with information identifying the goods and/or services purchased by the user at step 330. The goods, identified by the code, are then allocated by the warehouse at step 332 ready for delivery to the user at step 334. A telephone channel or other co-operating communications link that the pay-TV system uses may also be used as the reverse channel for confirmation to the trader of the transaction being completed, and within the funds reservation alternative, effect transfer of funds from the user to the trader.

Other Reference Publication (1):
Gabriel, Frederick; "Electronic payment firm banks on unbanked clients", Crains New York Business, p12. Mar. 1996. cited by examiner

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